

the female clerid explored the ovipositional wound. She first fed on exudate from the wound, then stationed her abdomen over the site and proceeded to deposit a single egg. The egg was placed at the edge of the wound. After ovipositing, the clerid moved to the base of the plant where she spent the night. From these observations it seems likely that larvae of *E. opifex* prey upon immature stages of the weevil.

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HELOPHORUS BREVIPALPIS BEDEL IN  
NORTH AMERICA  
(COLEOPTERA: HYDROPHILIDAE)

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## ABSTRACT

North American records for the Old World *Helophorus brevipalpis* Bedel are confirmed by 16 female specimens from Logan Canyon, Utah.

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In a previous publication (Angus 1970a) I showed that the beetle recorded in North America as *H. brevipalpis* Bedel by McCorkle (1965, 1967) was not that species, but *H. orientalis* Motschulsky. Subsequently (Angus 1970b) I reported a genuine *H. brevipalpis* from Logan Canyon, Utah, among material sent in tubes of alcohol to the British Museum (Natural History) in London.

I have since seen the following North American *H. brevipalpis*: 11 females from Spring Hollow, Logan; and Logan, collected between March and July from 1944 to 1967, sent by Utah State University; and 4 females taken at Logan 6-VII-55, sent from the Canadian National Insect Collection, Ottawa. These, with the original British Museum specimen, give a total of 16 specimens, all from Logan and all female.\*

The American specimens have the pronotal granulation slightly more rounded than in Siberian specimens, more as in European material. They are easily separated from *H. orientalis* by the form of the maxillary palpi and, when cleaned, by the pronotum (c.f. Angus 1970a:134, Fig. 2, 11-14, 16 and 21-24).

It is possible that *H. brevipalpis* is an introduction into North America, but if so it seems rather surprising that it should occur in this area of Utah. However, L. A. Mound (personal communication) tells me that he has seen 2 specimens of the European *Megathrips lativentris* (Heeger) (Thysanoptera), both female, from Logan, so it may be that this is an area into which European species are introduced. At any rate, *H. brevipalpis* has occurred there for nearly 30 years, and apparently not spread. The Canadian material included *H. orientalis*, but no *brevipalpis*, from Randolph, Utah, and the specimens from Utah State University included a number of species from several Utah localities.

The apparent absence of male *H. brevipalpis* in America could be the result of only females having been introduced. Thus L. A. Mound (personal communication) stated that in a number of cases where Thysanoptera have been introduced into new areas, only females are found, and in some now ubiquitous species the restricted distribution of the males may be taken as an indication of the original range of the species. However, it is very curious that these female *H. brevipalpis* should occur in the one area where both sexes of *H. orientalis* are known (Angus 1970a; McCorkle 1967).

Addendum: I have seen 8 additional female specimens collected at Logan, Utah in 1971.

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